

THE JERUSALEM POST

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SUNDAY,
JANUARY 11, 1969

MARSHAL COLUMN

By NISSIM REJWAN

U.A.R. Saboteur Killed in Negev, Band Routed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

POOR Colonel Nasser! So well-disposed and obliging but so often misinterpreted and maligned! True this of the Leader of Islam for instance. In an interview with an Indian journalist a few months ago, Nasser produced a copy of the Protocols and offered it as an example of Jewish and Zionist activities. This led some people to think that Colonel Nasser himself took the truth at its face value. Not a bit of it. "When I asked (Nasser) about this a fortnight ago in Cairo he explained that a great many people sent him books that this one happened to be on the top of a pile, and that he took it to the journalist, saying that it was interesting." Not only this, but from much British comment on the Middle East, "it would seem that every British newspaper office and the briefcase of every Conservative M.P. contains a copy of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion." Whereas it takes fully 80 Jews to control Europe, it takes only one man to control the whole Middle East and the whole of North Africa, to say nothing of a large slice of East Africa as well."

THE MR. Ian Gilmour, Editor of the "Observer," that fine British weekly which has a commendable flair for debunking, and has been trying to extend it to the muddled and muddled field of Middle East power-politics. Mr. Gilmour is out to "de-mystify" Nasser, Nasser and the Middle East—a highly laudable enterprise to be sure. Yet all Mr. Gilmour manages to do is to create another set of myths about Egypt, Nasser and the Middle East that are every bit as dangerous and wrong-headed. His thesis is not strictly speaking either new or original; it has been expounded, since the Suez operations, by such high-minded lib-labs as the editors of the "Observer," the Assistant Editor of the "New Statesman," Mr. Paul Johnson, whose invective against a host town of the Arab world he has collected in "Journey into Chaos" and the editors of the "Manchester Guardian," whose Middle East correspondent last year went out of his way to prove that there was no outside intervention in the Lebanese rebellion—at least not from Cairo or Damascus.

THE argument is simple enough: Arab nationalism is a factor which should be reckoned with, and Arab unity is an inevitable process. Nasser being the very embodiment of Arab unity, the West is making a fatal mistake in trying to stand in his way. The Iraqi coup d'état has been made to support this thesis. When it occurred last July, it was said to furnish conclusive proof that what the Arab want is Nasser, and that the West must prevent. Nasser's pernicious grip over Moscow is pointed out, is the direct and inevitable outcome of its refusal to surrender to Nasser, and an elaborate historical explanation is provided: Iraq can never be really independent; it has to lean either on the West, Moscow or the West is out of the question, and there remains only one alternative to Moscow—Colonel Nasser.

Tsar Reporting To Cabinet Today

The Ambassador in Paris, Mr. Yaakov Tsar, will report to the Cabinet today (Sunday) on Israeli-French relations and other developments in France. The rest of the Cabinet session will deal mainly with a number of legislative and administrative matters, the discussion of which had been postponed for some weeks already, due to the pressure of the budget and various political matters.

The conclusion of the discussion on the amendments (direct election of members) was postponed for a week.

Boy Saves Playmates From Exploding Shell

TEHARAT TIKVA. — The presence of a mind of a boy of 10 on Saturday saved the life of his playmates. The boy, Yitzhak Einhorn, was playing with his comrades in the fields near here, when they discovered a shell and began playing with it.

Yitzhak, however, quickly realized the danger and urged his friends to run. He stayed behind to see that all of them had gone some distance before he started to move away, and was thus injured when the shell blew up.

The boy was taken to Belinson Hospital where it was later reported that he is out of danger.

DANNY KAYE STOPS TRAFFIC IN T.A.

TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv turned out in throngs to pay tribute to film star Danny Kaye at his appearance at the Alhambra premiere of his latest film, "Me and the Colonel." Not only was the hall itself packed from wall to wall, but streets leading to the cinema in all directions were blocked by crowds waiting to get a glimpse of Kaye.

After fighting his way through to make his little pre-curtain speech, Mr. Michael Edo, because of the noise, Danny said breathlessly, "I was almost torn to pieces. Those people outside must have thought I was a candidate to the Mapai election."

With that, no one in the hall regretted his wait.

Our reviewer, David Danby, in his review of the early film features of the week, "the finest performance of the comedian's career." See Kaye—Page 2.

UK Team in Cairo To Settle Financial Rift

CAIRO (Reuter).—Britain and the U.A.R. on Saturday opened preliminary talks on settling financial differences between the two countries who have had no diplomatic relations since 1956.

A four-man British negotiating team, led by Mr. Colin Crowe of the Foreign Office, arrived by air early in the day. Later the team saw the President of the World Bank, Mr. Eugene Black, whose mediation efforts during the past nine days paved the way for the talks.

The Army spokesman announced that the patrol encountered a group of Egyptian marauders north of the Helalat sand-dunes in the Western Negev early Friday evening. When the Egyptians spotted the patrol, they fired at the British delegation.

The patrol opened fire and killed one of them. The other two in the group escaped towards the Egyptian border. One of them was wounded and left a trail of bloodstains.

It is understood that the encounter occurred 4 kms. inside Israel territory. Blood spots leading to the fleeing men was wounded.

The mines found in the dead man's bivouac were primed. They are of the plastic anti-vehicle type used by the Egyptian army.

The dead man was wearing a short army coat but carried no identity papers.

DAG 'SATISFIED' WITH M-E TOUR

NEW YORK (Reuter).— Vice-Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Economic Affairs, Mr. Krasnogorov, told the U.A.R. he had made more than 100 industrial enterprises apart from the Aswan Dam project.

In Moscow on Friday, the Cairo newspaper, "Al Akhbar" said on Saturday that Communists insulting the Koran and religion, had clashed in front of Iraqi mosques with students protesting against anti-religious Communist pamphlets.

"Al Akhbar" said the Iraqi masses were "putting up tough resistance to Communists in the country," attacked Arab nationalism and supported the Syrian Communists.

A mass West German parliamentary delegation left Baghdad today for Beirut. It had been visiting Iraq.

Moscow Radio reported that a Soviet freighter left Odessa for Baiau on Friday with the first assignment of goods purchased by Iraq since the 1967 war. The ship, which had been en route to the Soviet Union, had been summoned to return to the port of Algeciras last October. On its return voyage the ship will carry Iraqi goods to Russia.

Irani Ex-Leaders To Hang—Soon

BAGHDAD (UPI).— Premier Fadil Jamil and other leaders of the overthrown regime will be hanged soon, the President of the People's Court revealed on Saturday.

The President, Col. Fadil Abbas Madhawi, told reporters the first full-scale Anglo-Egyptian meeting would be held at midday Sunday (today) after the arrival here of Sir Denis Rickett, a senior Treasury official who had led the British delegation.

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He added, "I do not think there are any differences between the two sides. We shall now work on the details."

The newspaper, "Al Akhbar" reported that the draft agreement was ready for signing. It said that under the agreement Britain would retain 127.5m. of Egypt's blocked balances of 174m. as compensation for British assets seized in Egypt. Britain had also agreed to a further 53.5m. to be paid to Soviet Canal shareholders, leaving a final balance for payment to Egypt of 145.5m.

In Moscow on Friday, the new Premier, Mr. Krasnogorov, told the U.A.R. he had made more than 100 industrial enterprises apart from the Aswan Dam project.

In a brief statement at the airport, Mr. Hammarkjöld said: "Everywhere I went I found most hospitable and consequently the results from my point of view have proved most gratifying."

He did not elaborate.

The announcement is expected soon of the appointment of Mr. John Herbert Davis, an agricultural economist, as Director-General of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

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Fear 157 Dead As Dam Bursts In North Spain

PUEBLA DE SANABRIA, Northwest Spain (Reuter).—A fleet of small boats put out on the holiday lake of Anabria at dawn on Saturday to continue the search for victims of the "bamboo" which on Friday devastated the sleeping village of Ribadelago, near here.

About 120 of the villagers were still missing after a day of confusion in which 20 survivors were recovered and 17 bodies recovered.

The torrent swept on the village about midnight on Thursday. Now was slow in trickling through to the outside world.

When reporters arrived they found a scene of appalling devastation. The river had washed away a mass of debris and to eliminate duplication and waste in the economy, and for a new crusade against poverty, disease and human degradation, wherever they might be found.

Tal Bernardino Puentes reported how he spent an hour hanging with 20 others to the belly of a church when the waters of the lake of Anabria engulfed the church and hit the village like a blockade.

Juan Otero said his family was saved by climbing through a window on to the roof of a house. His wife, with the typical Spanish regard for their livestock, said: "But our fine cow is drowned."

The force with which the water hit Ribadelago was caused by a tree which was uprooted and destroyed eight houses as it was swept along—and by the huge boulders that were picked up and left more than 400 yards away.

Large and growing portions

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Ground and other tactical formations could move with swiftness and precision over

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22nd & 29th, January 11, 1959.

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THE Prime Minister of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, has just concluded a two weeks' visit to India. This was his third official trip abroad in less than a year. Last spring he visited the independent African states which a few weeks earlier had participated in the Accra Conference. He then went to the United States on a combined goodwill and economic mission. The present journey is probably no less significant than the other two. Among former colonial peoples India was the first to have an organized national liberation movement and she has long been recognized as the leader of the struggle against colonial rule. There is much evidence to show that African nationalists, Dr. Nkrumah among them, have for years looked to India as an example and at the same time appreciated India's support of their own efforts. Men who, like Dr. Nkrumah, wanted to achieve the goal of independence by peaceful and orderly means also pointed to India as the outstanding case of a colonial country whose relations with the former administering power greatly improved after independence.

This does not mean that parallels should be drawn too closely. One difference that Dr. Nkrumah pointed out in his autobiography is that India began her sovereign existence equipped with a largely indigenous and experienced civil service, while some of the younger members of the family of nations, especially in Africa, have had only brief periods of transition. Other more fundamental differences are to be found in a comparison between the historical and cultural backgrounds of Africa and that of south and southeast Asia. These, as each of the new nations grows older and more self-confident, make the so-called Bandung bloc an increasingly loose group with diverging regional outlooks and interests.

Observers in different parts of the world will each view Dr. Nkrumah's visit to India in his own way and draw his own conclusions. Indians and probably many other Asians will regard it as an endorsement of the essentially similar approach to basic world issues of the new African and Asian nations, and perhaps also as a younger brother coming to pay his respects to an older member of the family.

Ghanaians and quite a few other Africans will want to see the impact on Asia of the "new African personality" through one of its leading protagonists, and certainly Dr. Nkrumah has gone to India with the freshly added prestige of the African Peoples' Conference at Accra last month. The older members of the British Commonwealth may find additional proof of the elasticity and cohesion of that body, capable not only of surviving grave internal crises but also of adjusting itself to housing under one roof the subjects of the Crown in the British Isles themselves, new republics such as India and Pakistan or a republic-to-be like Ghana.

Israelis have followed with interest this trip of one of Africa's foremost leaders who, free from pettiness and undue inhibitions, has from the first established and maintained a relationship of cordiality and mutual confidence with Israel. The nature of this relationship is no secret from India, yet India is a country where regrettably prejudice, misunderstandings, inhibitions and mental reservations toward Israel are yielding ground only slowly and almost imperceptibly. Many Israelis feel that if this slow process were helped along even a little, all concerned would ultimately profit.

Communism Declines in W. Europe

Elections Deal Grave Blows to Party

By a Special Correspondent

LONDON (O.P.N.S.)—THE most spectacular setback for the Communists of West Europe in 1958 was suffered by the French party in the recent elections, but it was only part of a pattern of fairly general decline which has been going on since the end of the war.

Since 1945, the Communists have lost an estimated 1,500,000 active party members and another 1,750,000 electoral supporters.

As in France, the main trade union organization, the General Confederation of Labour, is led by Communists and claims the support of five million though the anti-Communist Social Democratic and Christian Unions say effective membership is only half this figure.

At the last election, in May 1958, the Communists had 47,700,817 votes compared with 61,121,826 in 1954, the only Communist party in the West, apart from Finland, to improve its electoral position. It won 160 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, three fewer than last time. Poverty in Italy, particularly in the South, is a chief cause of the Communists' continued strength.

They helped to form the first postwar coalition Government in France. They had secured much power in the trades unions, particularly in France and Italy, and had won the allegiance of countless people in the arts and sciences.

The decline results from three main causes:

(1) The rising standard of living in all countries, and organized resistance to Communism.

(2) The impact of Mr. Khrushchev's denunciation of the tyranny of Stalin at the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in February 1956, and the brutal Soviet suppression of the Hungarian uprising that year.

(3) The subservience of individual parties to Moscow's orders, set against national recovery and an increased awareness of national needs and pride.

If economic crises were to return the Communist foundations of the European parties would still be strong enough to permit a recovery of political fortunes. At the same time, if Mr. Khrushchev keeps the peace and notably raises the standard of living in Russia, and is seen to be succeeding in overtaking the U.S. in economic development, the Communists might recapture some of their popularity.

At present the contrast in Communist strength shortly after the war and as it is today is shown in the following survey:

Most Important Party

France: The French Communist Party is the most important in West Europe because of its size and because of France's role in the international stage and in Western defence. In 1946 the Communists, in the first post-war election, won 166 seats in the National Assembly. Electoral support had steadily until November 1946 when the party won only 10 seats. The dramatic drop in seats was chiefly the result of a different electoral system, which was weighed against the Communists, but the Communists mustered only 3,882,204 votes for candidates in 1956 against 5,489,204 in 1946. At the end of the war the Communist-led General Confederation of Labour had five million members. Today it has about two million. Party membership at the end of the war was 907,000. It is now less than 250,000.

Italy: The Italian Communist Party is the largest in West Europe, though, for political, military, and geographic reasons it is second

MUSICAL DIARY

Music Magazine

"TELILL" ("V'Ormer") is the title of a small musical magazine, now going into its second year, which is put out by the Education Department of the Haifa Municipality in conjunction with the Haifa Symphony Orchestra. Under the editorship of Moshe Goldman, it is full of interesting material for our young music enthusiasts.

The latest number includes some articles on the occasion of Handel's Bicentenary, an article on the viola da gamba and reports on the activities of the I.P.O., the Israel Opera, the Haifa Orchestra, the opening of the Rubin Academy in Jerusalem and the A.M.I.L. Library in Tel Aviv. Reports by youngsters, letters, riddles and other items round out the magazine, making it well. It can serve as informative material for young music pupils and as a good complement to the "Journal des Jeunesse Musicales d'Israël," which is aimed at more advanced musical enthusiasts.

Chopin Competition

The sixth international Chopin piano competition, to be held in Warsaw from February 2 to March 15, 1960, is open to all pianists between 16 and 30 years of age. The last date for filing application is October 17, 1959. Information on the

prizes and the terms of the competition, as well as other events taking place in Warsaw in connection with the Chopin centenary, can be had on Sundays and Fridays at the office of Mr. E. Amirani of the Ministry of Education and Culture, 6 Auerbach Street, Tel Aviv.

Abroad

DAVID Bar-Ilan, the young Israeli pianist who appeared here last summer under the baton of Dmitri Mitropoulos, gave a recital at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York this summer. "Horatio" (alias "Tribute") called him an extraordinary virtuoso.

Bar-Ilan appears at Carnegie Hall in February under the baton of Leopold Stokowski and will play at a New York Philharmonic concert to be held at the Waldorf Astoria for the benefit of the American Fund for Israel. In May and June he will go on another Latin American tour.

G.W.H.

Newsweek

JANUARY 12

* The Russian Cosmic Rocket

* Mikoyan, a visitor from the Kremlin On Sale Everywhere

NATURE NOTES

Rats on Trees

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

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Norway: The Communists at the last election, in 1957, lost two of their three seats in the Storting. In 1945 they had 11 Deputies in the 185-member Parliament, polling 177,000 votes. In 1958 their membership was 64,000, but only 21,000 votes were cast. Today there are probably not more than 1,500 really dedicated members. As in Denmark, the party's influence in the trades unions is small.

Sweden: The Communist Party in neutral Sweden has declined as much as those in Norway and Denmark, which are members of NATO. In the election of 1944 the Communists got 10.5 million votes and eight of the 296 seats in the Riksdag. By June 1958, their vote had dropped to 127,075 and their 12 seats in Parliament by 1,781,000.

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Again to 66 seats and making them the largest single party. Active party membership is believed to be about 30,000, much the same as shortly after the war.

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BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

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As in France, the main trade union organization, the General Confederation of Labour, is led by Communists and claims the support of five million though the anti-Communist Social Democratic and Christian Unions say effective membership is only half this figure.

At the last election, in May 1958, the Communists had 47,700,817 votes compared with 61,121,826 in 1954, the only Communist party in the West, apart from Finland, to improve its electoral position. It won 160 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, three fewer than last time. Poverty in Italy, particularly in the South, is a chief cause of the Communists' continued strength.

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